



BLM in Wyoming

**“the bureau manages
the public lands and
resources for the real
owners—the American
people.”**

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**a report to the public
1984**

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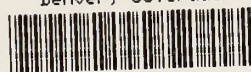
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**BLM IN WYOMING
A REPORT TO THE PUBLIC
1984**

**U.S. Department of the Interior
Bureau of Land Management
Wyoming State Office**

**Produced by the Office of Public Affairs
September 1984**

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A Letter from the State Director

Bureau of Land Management programs cover a broad spectrum of public, acquired and Indian land issues in Wyoming. As custodian of the 17.8 million acres of public land that are affected by these issues, we have prepared this publication to discuss BLM's role in administering the programs and activities on these lands. The Bureau manages the public lands and resources for the real owners—the American people.

BLM has gone through many major changes in the past several years. The organization has been charged with an increasing amount of responsibility. With a workforce of diverse backgrounds, we are attempting to meet these challenges and I believe we are making progress. The support of the general public, special interest groups, industry, and all those affected by the management of the public lands has been tremendous.

This year's annual report describes the organizational functions and programs in the state, with program highlights of the past year. Statistical tables provide a wide variety of information. We hope this report is helpful and informative. Please let us know if you have any suggestions to make it more useful. We welcome and encourage your active interest and involvement and look forward to another progressive year.

Hillary A. Oden
Wyoming State Director

BLM Statistical Summary

BLM Public Land and Minerals in Wyoming (acres)	17,793,173
Private Land with Federal Minerals (acres)	11,630,703
Receipts from BLM Programs—FY 1983	\$429,985,000
Payments to State of Wyoming—FY 1983	\$181,464,441
Payments-in-Lieu of Taxes—FY 1983	\$4,618,354
Full Time Employees (as of 7/1/84)	796
BLM Budget—FY 1984	\$24,326,000

For more detailed information, see BLM Statistical Tables beginning on page 45.

Table of Contents

Overview	2
New Management for BLM in Wyoming	2
Organizational Structure	3
Revenues	4
Receipts	4
Payments-In-Lieu of Taxes	4
Land Use Planning	5
Environmental Protection	6
The Programs	7
Lands	10
Withdrawals	10
Processing and Review	10
Records	12
Onshore Records Office	12
Minerals	14
Oil and Gas	14
Simultaneous Leasing	15
Known Geologic Structures	15
Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sales	15
Geothermal	15
Coal	16
Trona (Soda Ash)	16
Other Leasables	16
Salable Minerals	16
Mining Claims	16
Forestry	18
Range Management	20
First Cooperative Management Agreements Signed	20
Wild Horses	22
Soil, Water and Air	24
Air Quality Management	24
Recreation	26
Cultural Resources	28
Remains of Indian Pit House Discovered on BLM Land	28
Wilderness	30
Scab Creek Area Receives "Suitable" Recommendation	30
Wildlife	32
Black-Footed Ferret	32
Beavers Improve Stream Habitat	33
Operational Functions	36
Appraisals	36
Cadastral Survey	36
Fire Management	36
Aviation	36
Aerial Photography	37
Engineering	37
Sign Shop	38
Law Enforcement	38
Technographics	38
Administrative Functions	40
Personnel	40
Automated Data Processing	41
Communications	41
Statistical Tables	45
Wyoming BLM Office Directory	58
Wyoming BLM Map	59

overview



Overview

The Bureau of Land Management's primary responsibility is the protection as well as the development and use of our public lands and resources. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) of 1976 directs the Bureau to manage the public lands in a manner that will:

- protect the quality of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental air and atmospheric, water resource and archeological values;
- where appropriate, preserve and protect certain public lands in their natural condition;
- provide food and habitat for fish and wildlife and domestic animals;
- provide for outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use; and
- recognize the Nation's needs for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber and fiber from the public lands.

BLM is responsible for the total management of 343 million acres of public lands and for the minerals management of 71.5 million acres of acquired lands, along with the minerals management of 204 Indian Reservations in the West and Alaska with scattered parcels located in other states.

BLM in Wyoming manages 17.8 million acres of public lands and minerals, another half million acres for other federal agencies, 11.6 million acres of public minerals under private surface, and has mineral responsibilities for 12 million acres of public lands owned by other federal agencies as well as 600,000 acres of acquired lands and 483,000 acres of Indian lands. BLM's total responsibility involves about two-thirds of the land area of Wyoming. Wyoming's Casper District also manages approximately 8,600 acres of public land and 106,000 acres of federal mineral reserves on private lands in Nebraska.

New Management for BLM in Wyoming

This year Wyoming came under the direction of a new state director. Hillary A. Oden came to the Wyoming State Office from Washington, D.C. where he served as assistant director for programs in the Geological Survey headquarters since 1982.

For four years before that, Oden was associate chief of the USGS conservation division, also headquartered near Washington, D.C. From 1973 to 1978, he was based in Menlo Park, California, first as assistant regional conservation manager, and later as regional manager of the conservation division. From 1971 to 1973, Oden was chief of the offshore operations section in the USGS headquarters office. Before joining the headquarters staff, he held progressively responsible positions with USGS, starting in 1956 as a petroleum engineer in Casper, Wyoming, and advancing to positions in Billings, Montana, and Metairie, Louisiana.

Oden is a 1956 graduate of the University of Kansas where he earned a Bachelor of Science degree in petroleum engineering. He has received numerous awards and honors during a distinguished Department of Interior career. He is a member of the Society of Petroleum Engineers of the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers.

Organizational Structure

BLM's basic organization consists of a headquarters in Washington, D.C., a service center in Denver, Colorado, and an interagency fire center in Boise, Idaho, all of which have bureauwide support responsibilities. The field organization includes 12 state offices, 55 district offices and 152 resource area offices.

The Washington, D.C. headquarters office develops and translates executive, legislative and judicial policy into specific sets of programs to pursue national goals on a consistent basis throughout BLM's field organization. State offices are responsible for planning, developing and managing renewable and nonrenewable resource programs, and for maintaining relations with the public and with a variety of organizations. District offices develop and carry out resource management work programs. Each office has responsibility for a portion of the geographical area under the jurisdiction of the state office. Resource area offices have responsibility for day-to-day resource management activities and implementation of on-the-ground actions for use of the public lands.

In Wyoming the BLM State Office is located in Cheyenne with activities administered through district offices in Worland, Rawlins, Casper and Rock Springs. Each district is subdivided into three to four resource areas, some having detached offices. District and resource area boundaries and office locations are shown on the map on page 59. BLM managers and office addresses are listed on page 58.

WYOMING BLM ORGANIZATION

Wyoming State Office

Casper District Office

Buffalo Resource Area
Newcastle Resource Area
Platte River Resource Area

Rawlins District Office

Lander Resource Area
Divide Resource Area
Medicine Bow Resource Area

Worland District Office

Cody Resource Area
Grass Creek Resource Area
Washakie Resource Area

Rock Springs District Office

Kemmerer Resource Area
Pinedale Resource Area
Salt Wells Resource Area
Big Sandy Resource Area

Revenues

Receipts

Programs managed by BLM in Wyoming generated more than \$429 million in receipts during Fiscal Year 1983 through various resource programs.

Of this amount, more than \$181 million was returned to the State of Wyoming. Most of the Wyoming receipts were from mineral leasing and permits. The balance was derived mainly from the sale of land, timber and other materials, as well as from grazing leases and permits. Receipts not allocated to the state went to the Federal Reclamation Fund or the U.S. Treasury.

The mineral leasing receipts represent 50 percent of all mineral leasing rents, royalties and bonuses collected within the state by the federal government. Oil and gas leasing accounts for the bulk of the receipts, however, included are receipts from the leasing of coal, geothermal, phosphate, potash, sodium, sulphur and other minerals.

In addition to providing these revenues to the state, BLM makes another significant contribution to Wyoming's economy—it spends most of its operating budget in the state. This includes wages and salaries, various construction and maintenance projects and instate purchases of goods and services.

The public lands and minerals in the State of Nebraska, which are also administered by BLM in Wyoming, returned \$260,000 to the state in Fiscal Year 1983.

Payments-In-Lieu of Taxes

Last year Wyoming's 23 counties received more than \$7 million from the federal government to partially compensate for revenues lost because of the presence of certain tax-exempt federal lands within their boundaries.

These payments go to the principal providers of fire and police protection, search and rescue operations, road construction, and other services supplied by local governments that collectively contain more than 17 million acres of federally owned lands in Wyoming that are not subject to state or local taxes.

The annual payments are authorized by legislation approved in 1976 and are commonly referred to as "payments-in-lieu of taxes." In-lieu payments are in addition to revenues the federal government regularly shares with state governments from oil and gas leases, as well as sales of minerals, timber, and other materials and products derived from the public lands.

In-lieu payments are paid to local governments for tax-exempt federal lands such as those in the National Forest System, the National Park System, lands administered by BLM, and lands used for federal water resource development projects. Lands used for National Wildlife Reserve Areas and inactive or semiactive military installations used for nonindustrial purposes are also included. Since the first payments were made in 1977 and up until 1983, state governments have received \$605.8 million through the payments-in-lieu of taxes program, with \$42,449,180 of that amount going to the State of Wyoming.

Land Use Planning

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) requires BLM to "develop, maintain, and, when appropriate, revise land use plans which provide...for the use of the public lands." All uses of the public lands and resources must be consistent with those plans. Prior to FLPMA, BLM conducted land use planning as a matter of policy. Most of the public lands in Wyoming are presently covered by plans known as Management Framework Plans (MFP).

BLM has recently developed a new land use planning process to provide for the use of the public lands. These new resource management plans are developed, as needed, for each individual BLM resource area. They provide management direction for the land and resources in that area.

The primary responsibility to develop and implement these plans rests with the resource area manager. The resource management planning process is focused on significant multiple-use problems and issues. The resource management plan is a land use plan that allocates land uses, designates areas of lands for limited, restricted or exclusive uses, areas to be transferred from BLM administration, and identifies conditions, goals and objectives.

As part of the resource management planning process, the alternatives including the proposed plan will be analyzed to identify the environmental consequences of their application. This analysis must meet the requirements of the Council on Environmental Quality regulations for implementing the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The planning and environmental impact statement (EIS) processes are fully integrated and the results may be published in one document.

Resource management planning is important to public land users. Planning provides an avenue for the public to express their opinions and influence the allocation of the uses of the public land and its resources. Several stages in the process offer opportunity for public participation. Public participation is encouraged, specifically to help identify resource issues or use conflicts, develop planning criteria and to provide information. Each year BLM publishes its planning schedule to advise the public and other government agencies where it intends to start new plans or modify existing plans.

Preparing a new resource management plan takes about 20 to 24 months from start to finish. A minimum of four months of this time is specifically designed to allow for public participation. Plans are continually monitored and reviewed. Based on these reviews, a completely new plan may be needed, the existing plan may continue to be adequate, or it may be necessary to do an amendment.

The first RMP in Wyoming covers the Platte Resource Area in the Casper District. The draft plan was published in February 1984. The final plan is scheduled for publication in September 1984. Current planning efforts include the Buffalo, Lander, Kemmerer, and Washakie Resource Areas. The BLM statewide planning schedule is shown on Table 12.

Environmental Protection

Compliance with the National Environmental Protection Act of 1969 (NEPA) is a major effort in Wyoming. On the average, approximately 1200-1500 actions by the Bureau require some type of screening to ensure NEPA compliance.

Approximately 50-60 percent of the actions taken by the Bureau have no significant environmental impacts and are analyzed through a categorical exclusion process.

An environmental assessment is conducted on most of the remaining actions. The purpose of the environmental assessment is to determine if they will have a significant impact on the environment. This analysis, along with the incorporation of appropriate mitigation measures, usually results in a finding of no significant impact.

Several actions, or projects, are determined to be major actions which may have a significant effect on the environment. These require the preparation of an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). On the average, BLM in Wyoming is engaged in five to ten EISs during a given year. Presently, eight EISs are in progress in Wyoming. These involve such diverse activities as wilderness designation, coal leasing, oil and gas exploration, and pipeline rights-of-way. The status of current EISs is shown on Table 13.

the programs



lands



Lands

The origin of BLM's lands program goes back to the General Land Office which combined with the Grazing Service in 1946 to form the Bureau of Land Management.

When the General Land Office was established in 1812, the government's objective was to encourage settlement of the United States by making land readily available through programs such as homesteading, railroad grants and state grants. The General Land Office was organized "to survey, manage and dispose of the public lands."

Many public laws were passed which supported the philosophy of land disposal. However, as land became more scarce, public demand for retention of lands in public ownership increased. In 1976 Congress responded by passing the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA). This act states that "...it is the policy of the United States that the public lands be retained in federal ownership, unless...it is determined that disposal of a particular parcel will serve the national interest..." FLPMA does not prohibit disposal. Rather, it states that any disposal must be in the public interest and sets forth criteria defining the public interest.

The lands program is also responsible for the authorization of various uses of public lands through leasing, issuance of land use permits and the granting of rights-of-way. Authorization of rights-of-way across public lands is a major part of the lands program. The majority of rights-of-way are for either energy production or transportation or for public utilities, including highways, powerlines, pipelines, telephone lines, railroads and communication sites.

Land patented for recreation and public purposes is provided without cost or at a reduced price.

Withdrawals

The lands program is responsible for processing withdrawals, a procedure which legally removes specific public lands from designated land uses or certain forms of disposal. For example, a protective withdrawal could be placed on a recreation site to remove the area from specific types of land use or disposal which could interfere with either natural recreation values or man-made facilities. Another type of withdrawal may be made for other federal agencies. This provides for the transfer of public land management from BLM to another agency, or possibly to be shared between BLM and another agency.

Processing and Review

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) established new withdrawal authority, thereby repealing all of the previous authorities by which BLM withdrew lands from the operation of the public land laws.

In addition, FLPMA mandated the Secretary of the Interior to review all existing withdrawals which closed the lands to appropriation under the Mining Law of 1872 or to leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. The Secretary must complete these reviews by October 21, 1991.

The initial withdrawal review inventory showed 14.4 million acres of withdrawals in Wyoming subject to FLPMA review. This appears to be an extremely large area of withdrawn lands when there is only 17.8 million acres of public land in the state. However, many of the existing withdrawals overlap and the net acreage, which was never determined, is much smaller.

The largest area of lands withdrawn are in the coal, phosphate and oil shale withdrawals. These withdrawals overlap each other extensively and comprise a total of 11.8 million acres. BLM in Wyoming has completed the review of these withdrawals and the documents for their revocation forwarded to the Secretary for final action. The remaining lands to be reviewed are held mainly by the Bureau of Reclamation and the U.S. Forest Service. The Bureau of Reclamation has started the review of their withdrawals, however, the Forest Service will not begin their reviews until FY 1985.

BLM has also initiated several requests to withdraw lands which contain unique and unusual resources. The Secretary has approved these requests to file applications to withdraw Horseshoe and Natural Trap Caves, Castle Gardens, Tres Charos and Great Expectations Caves, Parting of the Ways on the Oregon Trail and Sugarloaf Petroglyphs site.

records



Records

BLM maintains records of the current status of all public lands in Wyoming and Nebraska. This includes federal ownership, rights-of-way, public purpose leases, mineral leases and operations, withdrawals and status of various applications for land and mineral uses. An historical index of all lands actions taken on any parcel of public land is maintained until that land is removed from federal ownership.

The historical index also includes actions taken by the General Land Office prior to the establishment of BLM. Case files are retained for any lands proposal. They contain decisions, as well as the analysis upon which that decision was based. In addition, a control document index with old documents covering land transactions is maintained which includes conveyance documents, land grants, withdrawals and land orders.

The survey records for all cadastral surveys conducted on federal lands in Wyoming are maintained. These records include plats and survey notes for all government surveys, including mineral surveys and protraction surveys and are available to the public. Some of the original handwritten survey notes date as far back as the late 1800s.

Nebraska is a closed public land state, therefore, the survey records for those lands have been transferred to that state. Duplicate copies are on file in the BLM Eastern States Office. Patents and other conveyance documents for Nebraska have been retained in the Wyoming records file.

Onshore Records Office

The onshore records office in Casper is a detached unit of the Wyoming State Office. This office maintains copies of all onshore oil and gas records generated by BLM, operators, other government agencies, owners, lessees, and Bureau of Indian Affairs regarding mineral activities between the Royalty Management operation of the Minerals Management Service, and BLM offices.

minerals



Minerals

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for administering minerals management laws on all federal lands and also on other lands where mineral rights have been retained by the United States. BLM also assists the Bureau of Indian Affairs in supervising minerals management on Indian lands.

In Wyoming, BLM administers federally-owned minerals on approximately 39 million acres. This includes 17.8 million acres on public land administered exclusively by BLM; 10 million acres of public land where the surface is administered by other federal agencies; and 11.6 million acres where the surface is in private ownership but the mineral estate has been reserved in federal ownership.

The three categories of federal minerals are characterized by type and authority under which they are administered:

Locatable minerals are those which may be located under the claim system established by the General Mining Law of 1872. These minerals include metallics such as gold, silver, lead, zinc and uranium, as well as some non-metallics such as bentonite.

Salable minerals are those that may be sold under the Material Sales Act of 1947 and include common varieties of minerals such as sand, gravel, stone and scoria.

Leasable minerals are those that may be leased under the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and the Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 and include oil and gas, oil shale, coal, phosphate, sodium (trona), sulfur, potassium and geothermal resources.

Wyoming leads the nation in production of bentonite with 65% of the total national output. It also ranks first in production of soda ash, and second in uranium. It ranks third in coal production; and fifth in crude oil and natural gas. Federal minerals represent a considerable portion of this production. The State of Wyoming derives significant income from taxes on production of federal minerals and, in addition, receives 50 percent of all royalty and rental payments collected by the Minerals Management Service on productive and non-productive leases.

Oil and Gas

The Mineral Leasing Act provides for both competitive and noncompetitive oil and gas leasing. Noncompetitive lands offered over-the-counter are those public lands open to leasing, but where no interest in leasing the land has been previously demonstrated.

The second noncompetitive method is the simultaneous system which offers lands which have been previously leased. Leases on these lands have either been relinquished or have expired. This leasing system is computerized.

Competitive leases are made available for bid and the lease is awarded to the highest qualified bidder. Leases are required to be issued competitively if the lands are included in a Known Geologic Structure, which is an area that is known as presumed to be productive.

Geophysical exploration operations on public lands, which can be conducted on both leased and unleased lands, must be approved by BLM.

BLM provides instruction to geophysical operators regarding practices to be observed or avoided or each specific exploration program as pertains to the resource values and surface protection. BLM also makes compliance checks during operations and final inspection upon completion of the project to assure proper reclamation of the land.

The major functions of the oil and gas operations program are:

- To select tracts for competitive leasing, conduct lease sales, and accept or reject bids tendered.

- To offer lands for simultaneous oil and gas leasing, receive applications, conduct drawings to establish priority, and provide security against abuse of the program.

- To open lands to over-the-counter noncompetitive leasing and process applications to lease.

- To issue all onshore oil and gas leases; receive application fees and rentals; approve assignments; and conduct adjudicative actions as necessary.

- Review and approve all applications to conduct operations to assure technical competence, use of the latest state-of-the-art procedures and equipment, and that due consideration is given to resource conservation and environmental protection.

- Inspection of operations to assure compliance with laws, regulations, lease terms and any conditions specified when approval was granted.

- Assurance that production is handled and measured properly so that royalty due the United States or the Indians is paid on the correct amounts.

Simultaneous Leasing

In October 1983, BLM temporarily suspended drawings under its simultaneous oil and gas leasing lottery program pending evaluation of how BLM should apply existing knowledge to determine which tracts should be offered on this noncompetitive basis.

It was determined that the procedure for delineating known geologic structures (KGSs) of proven reserves was not as accurate as it should be. In January, improvements to the system were ordered by the Secretary of the Interior. Changes were implemented recently that require advance payment of first-year rentals, calculated at one dollar per acre, in addition to the nonrefundable \$75 application fee to be submitted for each parcel applied for. Posting of tracts for resumption of the system under the new rules began in August 1984.

Known Geologic Structures (KGSs)

The decision to resume the simultaneous program followed several months of intensive review by BLM of its procedures for delineating KGSs. This is a process which determines which tracts may be leased noncompetitively and which must be offered instead in a competitive sale. Mineral leasing statutes require that leases outside of KGSs be issued noncompetitively. Such leases are issued initially on a first come, first served basis, and are reoffered through the simultaneous oil and gas program upon expiration or termination.

During the suspension, BLM developed procedures to ensure that KGSs are properly and fully delineated, that they incorporate all lands possible within the established definition of a KGS, and that no lands are leased noncompetitively that should properly be classified for competitive leasing. The simultaneous oil and gas leasing program has been instrumental in identifying many new productive areas, including the Overthrust Belt area of Wyoming, Colorado and Utah.

Competitive Oil and Gas Lease Sales

Parcels determined to be located within a known geologic structure are offered for lease competitively. The parcels are sold by sealed bid. In addition, a new requirement this year calls for bidders to submit a per acre figure as well as a total bid. High bids are evaluated to determine if fair market value has been offered for the tracts, resulting in either acceptance or rejection of the bids.

The royalties received for the leases are at a rate of 12.5 to 25 percent for oil, and 12.5 or 16 and 2/3 percent for gas. The annual rental payments are \$2 per acre.

In 1983 the high bid for a single parcel was \$600,480. By mid-1984, the record was the February sale which brought in a total of \$7.2 million, with one parcel receiving \$6 million.

Geothermal

Leasing within known geothermal resource areas is based on competitive bidding. Lands not within known areas may be leased to the first qualified applicant. All leases are for 10-year terms and diligent exploration of leases is required. The functions are similar to those performed for oil and gas.

Coal

Wyoming has the second largest coal reserves in the United States with approximately 42 billion tons underground and 27 billion tons of surface coal. In the western United States, as much as 60 percent of the coal resource is owned by the federal government.

The current federal coal management program uses comprehensive land use planning to identify areas that are environmentally acceptable for leasing, eliminating from consideration those areas that contain unique site-specific resource values that are clearly more significant than the coal resource. In addition, qualified surface owners are consulted during land use planning to determine whether a significant number have a preference against surface mining. If so, the lands involved may be dropped from further consideration for coal leasing.

Activity planning follows completion of the land use plans and involves ranking and selecting a sufficient number of potential coal leasing tracts within the coal region to meet needed regional leasing levels.

Wyoming is a part of two coal regions—Powder River and the Green River-Hams Fork. A federal/state coal team is established in each region and is responsible for considering and suggesting policy for regional lease level setting, tract delineation and site-specific analysis; guide and review tract ranking; and the conduct of the selection and sale scheduling process in order to recommend regional lease sale alternatives to be analyzed in the regional lease sale environmental impact statement (EIS) and to be recommended to the Secretary of the Interior. The Secretary makes his decision after a regional EIS is completed and the affected states are consulted. Strong input from industry, other federal agencies, state and local governments and the public is an essential and integral element of the program.

Other aspects of the program include processing of pending preference right lease applications (PRLAs), processing coal exploration license applications, and action on coal exchanges. BLM also has responsibility for supervising and inspecting exploration and mining operations on federal and Indian coal leases. This includes ensuring that maximum economic recovery is achieved, approving Logical Mining Units (LMUs) for coal and administrative operations of LMUs, calculating recoverable reserves for LMUs, diligent development and continuous operations.

Also included is approval and supervision of operations on exploration and mining plans for minerals under lease on public, acquired and Indian lands to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Mineral Leasing Acts, permit and lease provisions, leasing and operating regulations, environmental regulations and guidelines, and other applicable requirements.

Trona (Soda Ash)

Responsibilities include processing of preference right lease applications, tract delineations, trona exploration license applications, and action on trona exchanges. Inspection and enforcement actions are also performed.

Other Leasables

Other leasable solid minerals include uranium, bentonite, and phosphate. These programs are administered in the same manner as the coal and trona programs.

Salable Minerals

A plentiful supply of stone, clinker (scoria), sand and gravel exists in most parts of the state. Sand, gravel and quarry stone from the public lands are furnished for highway and other major construction projects. Sand and gravel are supplied free of charge to municipalities, counties and state government for use in their specific projects.

Mining Claims

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act requires that mining claims located on public lands be recorded with BLM. Recordation of claims facilitates resource utilization and management by removing the cloud on the title of lands previously encumbered by abandoned claims. Additionally, recordation provides information for land use planning by indicating areas of current mining interest. Mineral patents passing ownership title are issued upon application for those mining claims on which a discovery of a valuable locatable mineral has been made.

forestry



Forestry

There are about 421,000 acres of forested public lands in Wyoming. About half of the forested land is classified as productive forest land and the other half classified as woodlands. Lodgepole Pine is the most common tree species. Other important species are: Ponderosa Pine, Douglas Fir, Engelmann Spruce, Juniper and Aspen. Forested areas are located either along the fringes of the national forests or on individual mountains. Scattered or isolated forest lands create special problems due to physical or legal access and distance to markets.

Wood products utilized from the forests include: sawlogs, posts and poles, fuelwood, wildings and Christmas trees. In recent years the demand for fuelwood has increased dramatically and BLM in Wyoming sells about as much volume in fuelwood as sawlogs.

Many of the Lodgepole Pine stands are mature and overmature and highly susceptible to Mountain Pine Beetle attacks. Stand management is needed to maintain tree vigor and prevent tree mortality. Management normally includes harvesting of the infested or most susceptible trees.

range management



Range Management

The Bureau of Land Management authorizes livestock to graze on over 17 million acres of public lands in Wyoming. Approximately 2,800 permittees and lessees are authorized to utilize 2,013,611 animal unit months (AUMs) of forage annually.

A major priority in the grazing management program is to complete grazing environmental impact statements as directed by the Natural Resource Defense Council (NRDC) agreement and court order. To date, seven grazing EISs have been completed with eight more to be done by 1988.

BLM presently manages the grazing program in accordance with the Final Grazing Management Policy established in 1982. This policy is based on selective management of allotments. Allotments are placed in one of three categories with objectives to:

- Maintain current satisfactory condition
- Improve current unsatisfactory conditions
- Manage the allotments custodially

The selective management system allows BLM to concentrate management actions, range improvements and monitoring on allotments with the greatest potential for increased resource production and resolution of resource use conflicts.

Monitoring is conducted to determine if management actions are meeting resource management objectives and to determine if modifications are needed. Basically, monitoring studies consist of actual use, utilization, climatic data, condition and trend. All monitoring is done in consultation with the livestock operators.

Fifty percent of the annual grazing fees paid by livestock operators is returned to the district in which it is collected for range improvement work. These improvements include fencing and water developments such as reservoirs, springs, wells and pipelines.

In 1983, the Bureau of Land Management initiated the Cooperative Management Agreement (CMA) program. The program was developed to share grazing management responsibilities with outstanding grazing managers by giving the livestock operator a larger role in managing grazing on the public lands. BLM presently has two approved CMAs in the Casper District. A total of eight are to be completed during fiscal year 1984.

First Cooperative Management Agreements Signed

The first two grazing cooperative management agreements in the state were signed this year in the Newcastle Resource Area of the Casper District.

The agreements were made with J.O. McDonald and Clayton Dixon, providing for management of livestock grazing on the allotment, as determined appropriate by the operators. The agreements are in effect for 10 years.

BLM's objectives for the agreements are to:

- Maintain or improve ecological range in a good class or better; and to
- Install monitoring studies in key areas on BLM land.

Further, the agreement with McDonald calls for surveying of existing prairie dog towns for the black-footed ferret. Dixon's agreement requires him to drill and case two livestock water wells for better livestock distribution, and to leave troughs full of water for wildlife when livestock are removed from pastures.

Both operators will contribute toward new range improvements that are needed to maintain existing improvements in usable condition. BLM may provide total or partial funding for an improvement if its implementation is within district priorities. BLM and the operators will jointly conduct monitoring studies in the allotment to provide data for a midterm allotment evaluation utilizing standard Bureau techniques.

If an evaluation shows that satisfactory progress is being made towards meeting the objectives and maintaining the range condition, BLM can issue a new 10-year agreement.

wild horses



Wild Horses

Approximately 10,000 wild horses roam Wyoming's rangelands, predominately in the Rock Springs and Rawlins districts. These animals have virtually no natural predators controlling their numbers. Therefore, the animals must be removed to maintain a balanced use of the rangeland resources.

The goal is to maintain wild horse and burro population levels in balance with the carrying capacity of the land and with habitat requirements for wildlife and livestock.

Much of the success of gathering the wild horses can be attributed to the use of helicopters which was authorized by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976. The helicopter pilot spots the horses from the air, then slowly drives them toward a camouflaged trap. On the ground, wranglers on horseback who are in radio contact with the helicopter crew complete the roundup by herding the horses into the trap and watching for strays.

Immediately following their capture, the horses are transported by stock truck to the BLM central holding facility in Rock Springs. Following the arrival at the facility, each animal is inspected for brands, blood tested, inoculated and freeze branded with a special identification mark.

Horses are then placed under BLM's Adopt-A-Horse program. The animals are placed with adoptees by matching the animal with the specifications indicated by the applicant. After one year of proper care, which must be certified by a veterinarian, ownership through title transfer can be obtained.

soil, water, air



Soil, Water and Air

Protection and enhancement of soil, water and air resources of the public lands are part of the basic responsibilities of the BLM. Included in the program's objectives are soil and water inventories, studies and research of water quality and quantity, air quality, erosion and watershed practices.

All of the public lands in Wyoming are either in four major river drainages—Missouri, Colorado, Great Basin and Columbia—or are in the closed Great Divide Basin. Seven rivers drain these larger watersheds.

Watershed management is responsible for protecting and enhancing the basic soil and water resource values from which all renewable resources originate, such as forests, rangeland vegetation and wildlife.

A soil survey is the first step in management of watersheds that have been disturbed or damaged. The survey is a systematic examination of soils in the field and in laboratories to obtain their description and classification and to determine their adaptability for various grasses or trees and their behavior under special uses. These data are necessary for planning road construction, recreation development, timber and grazing management, oil and gas exploration or development and mining.

Air Quality Management

BLM supports the management of air resources through cooperation with state and other federal agencies, careful planning of development projects, and collection of air resource data. Climate and meteorology data are collected on BLM lands to support rangeland management, minerals leasing programs, prescribed burning, wilderness study area leasing programs, prescribed burning, wilderness study area administration, and other multiple-use programs. Acidic deposition (acid rain) monitoring is conducted by BLM in three locations to give early warning of potential acidification to Wyoming's environment from air transported pollutants.

Air resources are also protected by careful planning of minerals and energy development. Through simulation modeling, coordinated with state agencies such as the Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality and federal agencies such as the Park Service and Forest Service, air resource impacts are evaluated for air pollution emission sources before they are built. The evaluation of these potential impacts allows the BLM to plan orderly, responsible development of minerals and other resources while avoiding or minimizing adverse impacts to the environment or the public.

recreation



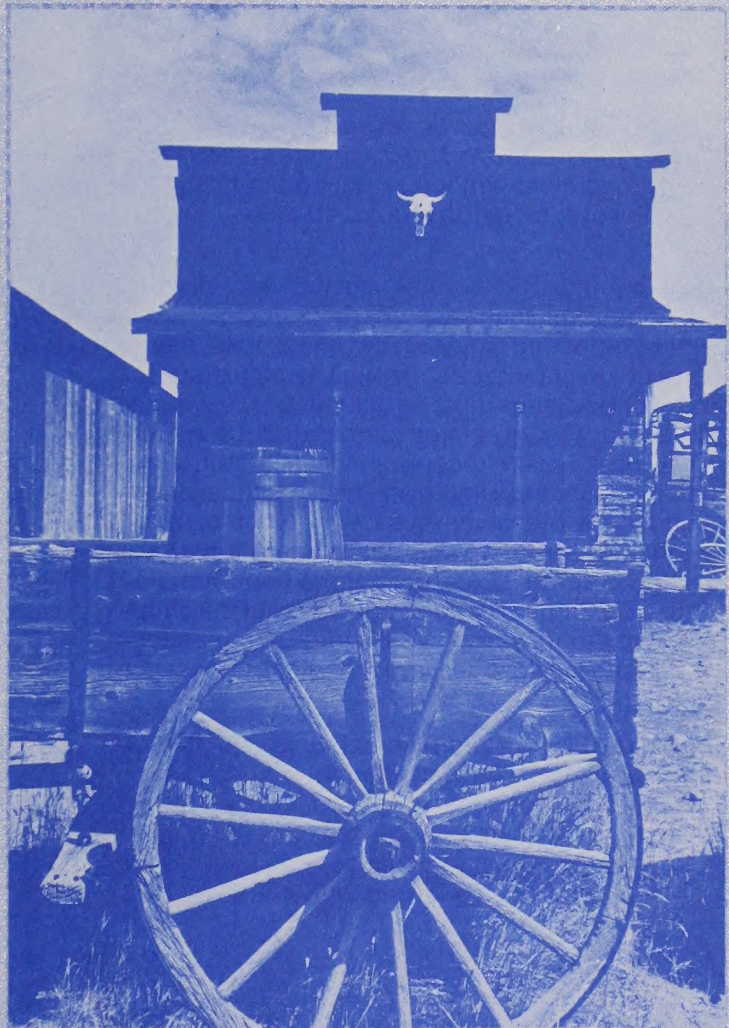
Recreation

Nearly all public lands managed by BLM are open to recreational use. BLM's recreation program facilitates a diverse use of the public lands such as off-road vehicle use, river rafting, hiking, hunting, picnicking, sightseeing, rockhounding, camping, fishing and various winter sports.

A major recreational activity is the use of off-road vehicles (ORVs) such as motorcycles, mini-bikes, trail bikes, snowmobiles, dune buggies and all-terrain vehicles. The widespread use of such vehicles began in the late 1960s and increases significantly each year. BLM designates public lands as open, closed or limited to ORV use as part of multiple-use management and to reduce conflicts with other recreation activities and resource uses (range, wildlife, cultural, etc.).

Recreation facilities in Wyoming include 12 campgrounds on public lands, plus 9 picnic areas and 5 historical interpretive sites. They give the recreation visitor an opportunity to enjoy the Wyoming outdoors and learn about the state's historic past.

cultural resources



Cultural Resources

The cultural resource management program in Wyoming is oriented to the protection or salvage of prehistoric and historic sites in the path of extensive minerals/energy development as well as to preserve important sites for future generations as part of our Nation's heritage. There is much to protect in Wyoming with the Oregon, Overland, Pony Express and Mormon Trails, plus numerous prehistoric sites on public lands.

Another area in the program is the management of caves, unusual plant association, fossil areas, special animal concentration areas, unique geologic formations and important wildlife species that have recreational or scientific interest.

Remains of Indian Pit House Discovered on BLM Land

During the summer of 1983, archeologists from Mariah Associates, conducting a study of archeological sites for Arch Mineral Corp., discovered the remains of the earliest, intact pit house ever uncovered in Wyoming. The find is on land administered by BLM and slated for coal mining. Dating of carbon samples shows that the pit house, which is located in the Hanna Basin area, was used by ancient Indians living in the area approximately 5,100 years ago.

The site discovery was actually a result of Arch Mineral Corporation's compliance with cultural resource laws. These laws require the identification and protection of significant archeological and historic sites before the federal agency can permit oil/gas, mining, or other surface disturbance actions.

The pit house site was originally designated for backhoe trenching, but this idea was abandoned after hand-auger testing revealed a rich cultural deposit. Thus, the site was painstakingly excavated in 1 x 1 meter squares. As each test unit was dug, archeologists encountered hardened, baked clay levels with fire hearths, storage basins, and odd impressions in the walls. The impressions are believed to have held poles used to support a roof over the house pit. In addition, the excavation also yielded numerous artifacts.

The discovery of this pit house is extremely significant because similar early pit houses excavated in the Southwestern U.S. are only about 2,000 years old. Hence, the technology for structures of this type was available and used in the Hanna Basin long before the classical Southwestern cultures flourished. The Hanna find will undoubtedly help redefine the chronology and prehistory of south central Wyoming, and aid other archeologists in finding other features not previously believed to be in Wyoming.

wilderness



Wilderness

The BLM wilderness review program stems from FLPMA, which directed BLM to prepare an inventory of the public lands and their resources, including identification of areas having wilderness characteristics. The management of these areas is a part of BLM's multiple use mandate for the public lands.

The three major phases of the wilderness review process are inventory, study and recommendations, with public participation occurring throughout the process. Wilderness study areas must be evaluated in detail to determine whether they are suitable for preservation as wilderness or more suitable for nonwilderness uses. Lands under wilderness review receive special "interim management." FLPMA states that, during the wilderness review, lands must be managed "in a manner so as not to impair the suitability of such areas for preservation as wilderness." The law makes exceptions for valid existing rights and for grandfathered mining, mineral leasing and grazing uses.

The Secretary of the Interior and the President make recommendations for wilderness to Congress. Only Congress can designate areas as part of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Scab Creek Area Receives "Suitable" Recommendation

Wyoming's Scab Creek Wilderness Study Area, containing 7,636 acres, was recommended this year as being suitable for wilderness designation. The area is located 20 miles southeast of Pinedale on the west-facing foothills of the Wind River Mountains, and is adjacent to the Bridger-Teton National Forest. It is characterized by steep, rocky granite outcrops which were cut by glaciers and the existing streams.

Numerous wildlife species are present, including elk, mule deer, moose, black bear and mountain lion. Other wildlife species include bobcat, coyote and Canadian lynx. The streams and lakes have cutthroat, rainbow, brook and brown trout.

Recreational opportunities in the area include hiking, back and horse pack trips, rock climbing, fishing, photography and sightseeing in the late spring and summer; hunting in the fall, cross-country skiing, winter camping, and wildlife viewing in the winter; as well as wildlife photography year-round. Supplemental values include significant archeological and historical sites as well as scenic, wildlife, and educational values.

Wyoming has 35 wilderness study areas covering 542,046 acres. Of those areas studied to date, three have been found to be preliminarily suitable and 12 nonsuitable.

wildlife



Wildlife

BLM manages wildlife habitat values to assure full consideration in multiple use decisions for public lands. Such habitat values hold a particularly important meaning since more than 50 percent of Wyoming's big game animals, including the white-tailed deer, mule deer, antelope, elk, moose, big horn sheep and black bear utilize BLM lands in the course of their annual life cycle.

Concern for wildlife is not limited to big game species habitat. BLM must also be aware of the needs of threatened and endangered species as well as nongame which must be considered in any action taken by the BLM. BLM biologists conduct surveys to delineate important habitats and subsequently develop management plans for the purpose of protecting and integrating these features into the multiple use management decisions.

BLM cooperates closely with the Wyoming Game and Fish Department and others in improving habitat conditions, restoring animal populations, providing forage and water, and managing habitats to attain the appropriate wildlife population levels. BLM also welcomes the cooperation of wildlife groups, sportsmen's clubs, and others interested in wildlife habitat management.

Protection and restoration of wildlife habitats is required through BLM leases, contracts, and permits for mineral extraction, timber harvest, grazing and other consumptive resource uses which have the potential of affecting wildlife and wildlife habitat.

Black-Footed Ferret

The black-footed ferret may be the rarest mammal in North America. The finding of a viable population of this species by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in the Bighorn Basin near the community of Meeteetse in northwestern Wyoming in 1981, is one of the most significant wildlife discoveries in recent years. Before this discovery the last evidence was a freshly killed ferret found dead in a stock tank near Leo, Wyoming in 1972. Since then only skeletal remains have been found. The finding of this population provides a unique opportunity to study the species.

In January 1984 the BLM Wyoming State Office printed a document entitled, ***Handbook of Methods for Locating Black-Footed Ferrets***. This handbook was a cooperative effort with Idaho State University/Biota Research and Consulting, Inc.; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Denver Wildlife Research Center and Endangered Species Field Office, Helena, Montana; the Wyoming State Office of the U.S. Bureau of Land Management; and the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission.

This handbook provides guidelines for conducting black-footed ferret surveys. It is designed for use by persons who have had little experience with such surveys but also should provide new information to those more experienced.

The techniques described in the document are not the only methods potentially available to locate ferrets, but at present are the most effective ones of those we have employed. New techniques need to be developed. Innovation and re-evaluation of the current methods is encouraged as new information becomes available.

Beavers Improve Stream Habitat

Three innovative wildlife biologists in the Rock Springs District have developed a unique means of improving stream habitat at a savings to the BLM. The biologists found some "eager beavers" who were willing to work without compensation.

In southwest Wyoming an estimated 83 percent of riparian meadow habitat and its associated ability to support wildlife and livestock has been lost to erosion and a lowering of the water table. Streams whose banks once flourished with life supporting vegetation such as willow, are bare and sagebrush or greasewood are now the primary vegetation.

This has caused adverse effects on the rare and environmentally sensitive Bear River and Colorado cutthroat trout which used to inhabit the streams in this corner of Wyoming. Providing these areas with two seasons rest from livestock grazing proved successful but willow growth wasn't recovering quickly enough.

Over the past five years the BLM wildlife biologists have discovered beaver aren't necessarily as destructive as popularly believed. Beaver are actually environmentally conscious, and using their engineering skills, can improve the habitat of an area. As beaver dams slow the stream flow, streambank erosion is reduced. The water backing up from the blocked water course raises the water table, traps and increases nutrients in the area which creates an abundance of aquatic life and terrestrial vegetation. This results in a more diverse and productive ecosystem.

Beaver were live trapped with permission from the Wyoming Game and Fish Department and released in some of the most heavily eroded stream habitat. Logs were cut from overgrown aspen stands and delivered to the beaver for construction material. In some cases, old truck tires were anchored across severely eroded gullies to assist the beaver.

By providing these structurally stabilizing elements, the flat-tailed engineers were able to build strong dams capable of withstanding spring runoff and start the process of recovering the lost riparian habitat.

Two good examples of how this new form of labor can rehabilitate stream habitat are Currant Creek and lower Sage Creek in the Salt Wells Resource Area. Willow growth had been lost and there was extensive streambank erosion throughout both areas. The owners of the Currant Creek Ranch cooperated with the BLM and the beaver were brought in to apply their engineering expertise. BLM supplied the beaver with aspen logs to build strong, stable dams and aspen branches to supplement their winter food cache.

In two years the Willow has returned in abundance, streambank erosion has stabilized and the water table has risen enough to encourage the growth of other vegetation and aquatic life thus creating a marsh and wet meadow habitat.

Since then the new method has been introduced to several creeks in the South Pass area in Wyoming. More impressive, however, is that the project has drawn international response. Other states and countries have expressed interest in applying the beaver erosion control technique to their own situations. The results have surprised even the three biologists!

operational functions



Operational Functions

Appraisals

Federal law as well as BLM regulations require that the government receive fair market value for the use or sale of public lands or minerals. BLM uses appraisals to determine the fair market value for land and mineral sales, leases, exchanges, rights-of-way, permits and acquisitions. Fair market value determinations are also required by law before any lands may be acquired by BLM.

Many of the routine cases such as linear rights-of-way are now done with schedules. Schedules are annual appraisals that establish the value for various types of land uses occurring over a large area of the state. District and resource area personnel apply these values to the individual cases as they arise. This method has streamlined case processing, allowing the appraisal staff to address the more complicated cases.

During the past year, the appraisal staff began doing the comparable sales approach for the valuation of competitive oil and gas leases. Staff appraisers work closely with the district fluids minerals staffs to ensure that the government receives adequate bonus payments when it leases oil and gas rights. In addition, the staff has also been involved in mining claim disputes to help estimate the market value of various common varieties of minerals.

Cadastral Survey

Cadastral surveys are performed to create, mark and define, or to retrace the boundaries between adjoining lands and, more particularly, between land of the federal government and private owners or local governments. The Bureau of Land Management is the only agency that is authorized to determine the boundaries of the public lands of the United States.

The cadastral survey section creates original boundary lines (in the standard township-range-section system), recovers those which have been lost and prepares survey plats for a permanent record of land status. Survey authority extends to all the public lands as well as to other federally-controlled and intermingled land.

Other surveys were completed on about half the land in Wyoming in 1910. Many of the original wood and stone corner markers, some dating back to the 1870s, have been lost due to deterioration, erosion and other natural causes. Reestablishment of the old corners is made as exact as possible to ensure continuation of established land ownership.

Fire Management

BLM is responsible for protecting property and natural resource values on the public lands from wildfire, rehabilitating areas damaged by wildfire, and ensuring that "prescribed burning" designed to accomplish a variety of resource management objectives is safely conducted and controlled.

The Wyoming BLM provides fire management and protection on public lands with its own crews and equipment. Through a statewide cooperative agreement with the U.S. Forest Service, the State of Wyoming and most counties in the state, all manpower and equipment is available to any agency that needs it on a reimbursable basis.

Present emphasis in Wyoming's fire management program is: (1) readjustment of fire suppression expenditures based on resource value threatened. This is accomplished by including fire management considerations into resource management planning. (2) promoting prescribed burning for resource enhancement. (3) better cooperation with local and other federal agencies through adoption of the National Interagency Incident Management System (NIIMS), and using the Incident Command System (ICS) to manage wildfire incidents.

Aviation

BLM has noted an upward trend in the use of contract aircraft services throughout Wyoming. Small contracted single and twin engine airplanes are used for movement of employees statewide. This contracted aircraft provides quick commuter service between the state office and field offices, as well as other field locations. The service proves to be more economical as opposed to time-consuming ground travel. Commercial aircraft is sometimes used, however, scheduling and availability to various Wyoming destinations has proven prohibitive.

The increased minerals responsibilities generated by the Bureau of Land Management-Minerals Management Service merger has required more helicopter capability. Helicopters are used for minerals field investigation, range and soil inventories, and wild horse capture. Two additional contracted helicopters were used during the past field season to help with the workload. Four helicopters are planned for use during the 1984 field season. Two interagency funded helicopters are used for fire suppression activities and resource work when not committed to fires.

Aerial Photography

Color infrared aerial photography provides an additional means to identify and analyze map vegetation, water, soils, geology and man's cultural activities. Aerial photography also provides efficiencies in resource inventory and land management by allowing office delineation of vegetative and soil type lines, geologic features, topographic features for activity plan boundaries, water availability and sites for water development and control facilities.

Several activities which previously required on-the-ground inspections can now be accomplished in the office using photo interpretation methodologies and techniques.

Engineering

Civil and agricultural engineers provide technical expertise and support to other resource disciplines. Major program emphasis is on construction and maintenance of roads, campgrounds, buildings, water control structures, range improvements, and provide engineering expertise to surface protection, hazard reduction and public safety.

Staff engineers also provide survey and design capability for road, bridge, building, recreation and dam project construction, as well as technical advice and assistance on energy exploration and development plans submitted by energy companies. Hazard reduction and public safety are becoming increasingly important functions of engineers.

More than 7,200 miles of roadway are under BLM jurisdiction in Wyoming. About half are primary roads with some type of shaped surface and minimum drainage. The remainder are secondary and generally unimproved roads. Maintenance work presently covers more than 900 miles annually. Engineers also construct or maintain 195 reservoirs and 22 well projects per year.

Sign Shop

BLM's sign shop in Rawlins is the only such facility in the Bureau. It provides specialty, location and directional signs for most BLM offices. Modern and efficient standards and techniques are utilized in the sign shop. International symbols are used on signs and current issues reflect metric as well as standard measures. Signs are built at the shop from "scratch."

Law Enforcement

The passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act provided general law enforcement authority for all BLM lands.

The law enforcement staff is responsible for all investigative matters related to criminal activity or major violations of federal laws pertaining to the public lands. They develop and administer cooperative agreements and contracts with other law enforcement agencies. In addition, they evaluate and train other BLM employees around the state in the areas of evidence protection, interviewing and observation. They are also responsible for total program coordination and liaison with State and local law enforcement officials.

In Wyoming, law enforcement work involves crimes against property; wild horse killing and theft; mineral theft; trespass on public lands; and oil and gas lease fraud.

Technographics

Cartographic, engineering drafting, illustrative, and digital graphics work are part of BLM's support functions. Drafting support is performed for all contract drawings and easement plats. In addition, maps, charts and illustrations for use in public presentations, publications and reports are also provided.

BLM designs and produces its own maps for use in resource management activities. Two basic series of maps are available to the public: land and mineral status maps at a scale of 1:500,000 and 1:1,000,000. Surface and surface mineral quads are available at a scale of 1:126,720 and 1:100,000. The maps are multi-colored showing the different types of ownership.

administrative functions



Administrative Functions

In support of public land management efforts, statewide administrative support services are provided for personnel management, procurement, property, space, word processing, vehicle fleet management, library-central files, office services, mail management, safety, reproduction-duplicating, and training.

Personnel

BLM employs more than 800 permanent and temporary employees in a wide variety of occupations to accomplish its work in Wyoming.

In addition, approximately 170 seasonal employees have been hired this year for periods of three to six months. Seasonal employees are generally students who augment the permanent work force in technical and clerical work during the months of May through October.

The following chart lists the more than 75 professional, administrative, technical and clerical occupations held by employees in the Bureau of Land Management in Wyoming.

Wyoming BLM Occupations

accounting technician	illustrator
administrative officer	information receptionist
applications examiner	investigative technician
appraiser	land law examiner
archeologist	land surveyor
audio/visual production officer	landscape architect
aviation/fire specialist	legal clerk
biology technician	mail clerk
botanist	management assistant
budget analyst	micro equipment operator
cartographer	natural resource specialist
cartographic technician	outdoor recreation planner
civil engineer	personnel clerk
civil engineering technician	personnel staffing assistant
clerk-stenographer	personnel staffing specialist
clerk-typist	petroleum engineer
communications manager	petroleum engineering technician
computer assistant	photolithographer
computer program analyst	physical/environmental scientist
computer specialist	printing specialist
contact representative	printing technician
contract specialist	procurement analyst
conveyances examiner	program analyst
criminal investigator	public affairs specialist
data entry clerk	purchasing agent
data transcriber	range conservationist
economist	range technician
editorial assistant	realty specialist
electronic technician	records management specialist
employee development assistant	regional planner
employee development specialist	safety officer
employee relations specialist	secretary
equal employment opportunity specialist	sociologist
file clerk	soil scientist
fire management officer	support services supervisor
fishery biologist	surface compliance assistant
forester	survey technician
geologist	wildlife biologist
hydrologist	writer/editor

Automated Data Processing (ADP)

This function provides for the development, operations and maintenance of all automated systems for administrative functions and management of natural resources. The State ADP network consists of a general purpose Honeywell Level 6 computer and a Data General M600 used for Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and other graphics projects. Each district office and most area offices have terminal access to the State Office and Denver Service Center computers.

Major automated systems now implemented are the Automated Land Mineral Record System (ALMRS); simultaneous oil and gas drawings (bureauwide); mining claim recordation; Oil and Gas Lease Inspection System; Automated Federal and Indian Leasable Minerals System; Automated Coal Leasing Data System; Range Management Automated System, as well as numerous other locally developed applications.

Communications

A two-way radio communication system provides statewide coverage to accommodate regular and emergency BLM program needs. The system allows direct office contact for field personnel and provides a vital link in resource management and fire and personnel protection activities.

Approximately 50 office and remote fixed stations, as well as 300 mobile and 200 portable two-way units are maintained in the State by the Lander telecommunication section. The radio system is constantly upgraded to ensure the necessary communication required for programs such as minerals, wild horse, range and recreation management, fire control, resource inventories and cadastral survey, thus allowing for instantaneous communication and action. Separate channel selection for different districts and discrete channels for sensitive management problems are utilized to maintain clarity in the communication system.

statistical tables



Statistical Tables

1. Lands Administered by Federal Agencies in Wyoming	46
2. Lands Administered by BLM in Wyoming (Acres)	46
3. Statistics by County	47
4. Selected Statistics for Nebraska	47
5. Wyoming BLM Receipts by Source	48
6. Allocation of BLM Receipts to State of Wyoming	48
7. Operating Budget	48
8. Land Patents Issued and Casework Actions	49
9. Temporary Land Use Permits in Force	49
10. Wyoming Withdrawal Review Statistics	49
11. Public Service Copywork	50
12. Planning Status	50
13. Wyoming EIS Projects	51
14. Lands Evaluated for Noncompetitive Oil and Gas Actions	51
15. Oil and Gas Filings	51
16. Issued Oil and Gas Leases	52
17. Miscellaneous Oil and Gas Actions and Abandonments Approved	52
18. Oil and Gas Status Summary	52
19. Agreements in Effect	53
20. Mineral Leases in Effect on BLM Public and Acquired Lands	53
21. Leasable Mineral Production, Value and Royalty From Public and Acquired Lands Within Wyoming	53
22. Miscellaneous Coal Action and Statistics	54
23. Grazing Summary	54
24. Allotment Management Plans	54
25. Range Improvements	54
26. Wyoming Wild Horse Inventory by BLM District	55
27. Wyoming Wild Horse Removal and Adoption	55
28. Estimated Area and Producing Capacity of Forest	55
29. Timber Products and Vegetative Disposals	55
30. Forest Development	56
31. Big Game Populations Using Public Lands	56
32. Fisheries Habitat by District	56
33. Wildlife Habitat Management Plan (HMP) Statistics	56
34. Estimated Annual Recreation Visits to Public Lands	56
35. Wyoming Recreation Statistics	57
36. Wyoming Wilderness Review	57
37. Cadastral Survey Accomplishments on Public Lands	57
38. BLM Road System	57
39. Fire Management	57

TABLE 1. Lands Administered by Federal Agencies in Wyoming

Agency	Acreage	Percent of Federal Land in Wyoming	Percent of Total State Land
Bureau of Land Management	17,809,173	59	28
Forest Service	9,254,397	30	14
National Park Service	2,390,303	8	3
Bureau of Reclamation	408,334	2	1
Fish & Wildlife Service	49,463	—	—
Bureau of Indian Affairs	1,296	—	—
Department of Defense	15,995	—	—
Other Federal Agencies	8,074	—	—
TOTAL	29,937,035	99	46

Area of Wyoming is 62,664,960 acres (including Yellowstone Park), of which 455,040 acres are inland water.

TABLE 2. Lands Administered by BLM in Wyoming (Acres)

District Resource Area	Public Lands*	Total Geographic Area Within Administrative Boundaries
Worland	3,154,935	7,906,782
Cody	1,004,254	
Grass Creek	997,265	
Washakie	1,153,416	
Rawlins	6,217,698	18,596,210
Lander	2,197,526	
Divide	1,390,841	
Medicine Bow	2,629,331	
Rock Springs	5,823,973	14,597,872
Pinedale	924,695	
Kemmerer	1,632,950	
Big Sandy	2,023,328	
Salt Wells	1,243,000	
Casper	2,612,567	20,890,552
Buffalo	829,439	
Platte River	1,417,106	
Newcastle	366,022	
TOTAL	17,809,173	61,991,416

*Does not include approximately 500,000 acres of other federal land administered by BLM. Administration of minor BLM areas along state boundaries is exchanged with BLM offices in other states (and vice versa) for ease of accessibility.

TABLE 3. Statistics by County

This table details public lands currently administered by the Bureau of Land Management. Column 1 shows BLM acreage in each county that are subject to payment-in-lieu of taxes. Column 2 shows the **estimated** payment each county receives for BLM lands within its boundaries. Column 3 shows the acres of Federal Mineral Reserves underlying private surface.

County	BLM Acreage	BLM-in-Lieu Payments FY '83	Federal Mineral Reserves on Private Lands
Albany	303,119	178,481	571,266
Big Horn	1,109,815	215,978	110,018
Campbell	236,067	147,104	2,125,460
Carbon	2,037,960	249,447	475,765
Converse	144,186	67,519	1,216,057
Crook	153,342	59,285	371,239
Fremont	2,086,376	512,105	347,126
Goshen	26,657	18,819	209,754
Hot Springs	514,949	219,065	237,679
Johnson	510,561	131,587	1,167,558
Laramie	10,344	7,143	166,975
Lincoln	1,015,966	127,573	115,738
Natrona	1,451,670	899,568	1,275,191
Niobrara	124,245	85,003	622,237
Park	568,923	71,429	340,752
Platte	82,127	56,219	319,207
Sheridan	51,290	24,798	641,520
Sublette	1,258,669	108,670	386,248
Sweetwater	4,309,809	814,775	74,416
Teton	9,734	998	40,850
Uinta	529,115	300,071	100,704
Washakie	927,936	294,065	209,137
Weston	76,431	28,652	505,808
TOTAL	17,539,291	4,618,354	11,630,705

TABLE 4. Selected Statistics for Nebraska (FY 83)

Type of Statistic	Nebraska 83
Public Land (Acres)	8,687
Federal Mineral Reserves on Private Lands	106,450
Mineral Leases and Permits	842,687
Sale of Land, Timber and Materials	—
Sec. 15 Grazing Leases	2,334
Fees and Commissions	—
Rights-of-Way	—
Rent of Land	33,810
TOTAL	993,968
Allocation of Receipts to State (In dollars)	
Mineral Leases and Permits	\$258,917
Sale of Land, Timber and Materials	—
Sec. 15 Grazing Leases	1,167
TOTAL	\$260,084
Range (estimated use)	
Operators (number)	40
Cattle and Horses (number)	105
Sheep and Goats (number)	—
Animal Unit Months Used*	1,324
Area Under Lease (acres)	3,185
Annual Rental (dollars)	\$1,614

*Animal Unit Month (AUM). The forage required to sustain a mature cow or its equivalent for one month.

TABLE 5. Wyoming BLM Receipts by Source (\$000's)

Fiscal Year	Mineral Leases & Permits	Sales of Land	Sales of Timber & Materials	Grazing Leases, Licenses, & Permits	Other*	Grand Total
1983	424,266	2,211	97	2,419	992	429,985
1982	408,458	167	437	3,138	1,346	413,548
1981	247,563	124	72	3,743	19,905	271,407
1980	230,125	197	467	3,558	15,175	249,522
1979	153,048	46	79	2,892	24,843	180,908
1978	138,358	36	66	2,440	20,355	161,255

*Includes fees and commissions, rights-of-way, rent of land and other sources.

TABLE 6. Allocation of BLM Receipts to State of Wyoming (\$)

Fiscal Year	Mineral Leases and Permits	Sale of Land and Timber	Grazing Leases, Licenses and Permits Sec. 3	Sec. 15	Grand Total
1983	180,720,075	24,180	283,019	437,167	181,464,441
1982	148,990,982	49,019	332,209	542,336	149,914,546
1981	118,426,836	26,619	305,948	555,204	119,314,607
1980	115,062,500	13,309	195,918	554,345	115,826,072
1979	76,523,544	14,016	250,272	445,446	77,233,278
1978	69,179,000	57,495	205,069	359,742	69,811,306

TABLE 7. Operating Budget (FY)

Activity	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
Management of Lands & Resources					
Mineral Management					
Energy	3,621,000	6,447,000	4,276,000	5,547,000	10,366,600
Non-Energy	504,000	585,000	722,000	615,000	750,500
Lands and Realty Operations	1,577,000	1,390,000	1,598,000	2,107,000	1,926,300
Forest Management	424,000	435,000	436,000	328,000	380,000
Range Management	3,151,000	3,451,000	4,018,000	3,695,000	3,709,000
Recreation Management	726,000	631,000	802,000	804,000	907,600
Soil, Water, Air Management	1,216,000	1,243,000	1,265,000	1,288,000	1,088,000
Wildlife Management	1,117,000	1,300,000	1,090,000	1,150,000	985,000
Fire Management	175,000	225,000	226,000	220,000	217,000
Planning	673,000	840,000	474,000	638,000	735,000
Data Management	197,000	179,000	187,000	226,000	293,000
Cadastral Survey	445,000	400,000	435,000	479,000	488,000
Law Enforcement	31,000	55,000	66,000	101,000	111,000
General Administration	2,695,000	2,600,000	2,150,000	1,985,000	2,251,000
Equal Employment Opportunity		145,000	110,000	98,000	118,000
Construction and Maintenance					
Building Construction	4,000	114,000	0	0	0
Recreation Construction	12,000	0	0	0	0
Transportation Construction	193,000	381,000	135,000	0	60,000
Land and Easement Acquisition	187,000	194,000	200,000	175,000	150,000
Building Maintenance	140,000	134,000	156,000	175,000	165,000
Recreation Maintenance	196,000	216,000	208,000	207,000	207,000
Transportation Maintenance	219,000	240,000	245,000	270,000	290,000
Range Improvement	965,000	1,497,000	1,863,000	1,811,000	1,503,000
TOTAL	\$18,468,000	\$22,702,000	\$20,662,000	\$21,919,000	\$26,701,000

TABLE 8. Land Patents Issued and Casework Actions (FY 83)

Type	Number	Acres	New or Reactivated
Color of Title			2
Public Sales, Sec. 203 FLPMA	8	223	62
Recreation and Public Purposes	1	261	
Mineral	29	4,135	2
Exchanges, Sec. 206 FLPMA	5	2,740	2
Indian Allotments	8	217	6
Small Tract	1	261	
State Grants			1
Desert Lands			12
Rights-of-way			990
Non-mineral leases			28
Private Sale Act of 3/21/50	1	118	
Confirmatory Patent School			
Section Act of 1/25/27	4	3,777	
Evidence of Title	2	113,990	
Conveyance of Federally Owned			
Mineral Estates	1	640	
Reclamation Homestead	1	125	
Withdrawals			5
Restoration and Revocations			1
Other			10
TOTAL	61	126,487	1,121

TABLE 9. Temporary Land Use Permits in Force (FY 83)

District	Total Number	Total Acres	Total Rent
Worland	28	247	—
Rawlins	25	235	\$200
Rock Springs	30	1,439	—
Casper	28	290	375
TOTAL	111	2,211	\$575

TABLE 10. Wyoming Withdrawal Review Statistics (FY 83)

	Total Acres Reviewed	Total Acres Revoked	Acres Opened To		
			Surface Entry	Mining Location	Mineral Leasing
Withdrawals*	11,944,617	11,912,290	4,103,070	11,872,169	4,100,609
Classifications	8,570	880	701	701	0

*Cases forwarded to Washington Office for final action.

TABLE 11. Public Service Copywork* (FY 83)

	Number	Dollars
Status Plats	24,359	30,449
Survey and Right-of-Way Plats	5,037	5,037
Patents	5,105	5,105
Field Notes	15,977	3,999
Quads - Land	5,082	10,165
Quads - Mineral	1,609	4,025
Serial Pages	33,911	8,478
Case Files	76,922	19,231
Misc. and Signed Certified Documents	11,686	2,922
State Maps	197	985
Public Land Use	8,536	8,536
Topographic Map	469	1,526
Roll Film	50	750
Mining Claim Maps	74	112
Mining Claim Case Files	399	100
Microfiche (Mining Claims and Simo)	11,423	11,423
Paper Copy	1,469	735
Microfiche	19,512	19,512
TOTAL	221,817	133,090

*Sale of the Bureau of Land Management's public records to members of the general public which require cost reimbursement.

TABLE 12. Planning Status

District	Resource Area	Acres*	URA**	MFP***	DRMP****	FRMP*****
Worland	Cody	1,013,000	1972	1973	09/30/87	09/30/88
	Washakie	1,141,000	1972	1973	03/30/86	09/30/86
	Grass Creek	1,004,000	1980	1982	09/30/89	09/30/90
Rawlins	Divide	2,159,000	1982	1983	Not Set	Not Set
	Medicine Bow	1,760,000	1976	1977	09/30/85	09/30/86
	Lander	2,444,000	1979	1980	09/30/84	09/30/85
Rock Springs	Big Sandy	2,004,000	1980	1982	Not Set	Not Set
	Salt Wells	1,243,000	1980	1982	Not Set	Not Set
	Kemmerer	1,633,000	1976	1977	11/15/84	09/30/85
	Pinedale	925,000	1979	1974	02/15/86	01/10/87
Casper	Platte River	1,418,000	1978	1980	02/28/84	09/30/84
	Buffalo	799,000	1978	1978	07/16/84	02/15/85
	Newcastle	353,000	1980	1981	Not Set	Not Set

*Resource area acreage figures may differ from those listed in other tables due to administrative changes in boundaries of areas being planned.

**Unit Resource Analysis

***Management Framework Plan

****Draft Resource Management Plan

*****Final Resource Management Plan

TABLE 13. Wyoming EIS Projects

Name of Project	Date of N.O.I.*	DEIS Date**	FEIS Date***	ROD Date****
Exxon CO ₂ pipeline	12/23/83	09/30/84	03/15/85	04/19/85
Powder River Coal PRLA's	01/27/84	09/10/84	02/18/85	03/19/85
Powder River Regional Coal Leasing	05/03/83	01/25/84	Not Set	Not Set
Adobetown/Ferris Mts. Wilderness	08/13/82	06/16/83	07/15/84 Prefinal	Not Set
Cody RA Wilderness MFP Amendment	08/04/83	07/30/84	Not Set	Not Set
Rock Springs District	08/27/81	02/11/83	04/26/84 Prefinal Pending Secy's Recommendation	Not Set
Scab Creek Wilderness Instant Study Area EIS	06/07/79	12/09/80	06/01/84 Filed	Not Set
North Fork (Marathon Oil Well)	09/01/83	09/01/84	Not Set	Not Set

*Notice of Intent

**Draft Environmental Impact Statement

***Final Environmental Impact Statement

****Record of Decision

TABLE 14. Lands Evaluated for Non-Competitive Oil and Gas Actions (FY 83)

	Number	Acreage
KGSs Evaluated	114	67,370
Non-competitive leases clearlisted	3,159	2,847,802

TABLE 15. Oil and Gas Filings

Year	No. Of Offers Filed	No. Of Parcels Filed On	Average No. Of Filings Per Month	Other Filings			
				Open Land Applications	Competitive Leases	Lease Segregations	Assignments
1983	573,684	2,525	114,737	106	93	228	20,265
1982	819,186	3,160	136,531	276	127	321	17,638
1981	1,630,645	1,290	271,774	657	153	346	19,031
1980	1,151,427	917	383,809	195	59	300	2,835
1979	2,501,903	2,491	208,408	364	105	326	13,224

TABLE 16. Issued Oil and Gas Leases (FY)

Note: Competitive leases are required if the lands are included in a known geologic structure. Noncompetitive leases are for "open" lands where no interest has presumably been shown. Noncompetitive leases also include the "simultaneous" drawing of offers for leases which have been relinquished or have expired.

Type of Lease		Number	Acreage	Return (\$)
1983	Competitive	93	18,173	3,507,329
	Non-Competitive	3,159	2,847,803	54,875,528 *
	TOTAL	3,252	2,865,976	58,382,857
1982	Competitive	124	20,173	5,100,093
	Non-Competitive	3,219	2,966,835	74,260,735 *
	TOTAL	3,343	2,987,008	79,360,828
1981	Competitive	153	29,422	8,673,184
	Non-Competitive	1,413	2,109,916	18,595,266 *
	TOTAL	1,566	2,139,338	27,268,450
1980	Competitive	59	12,710	5,670,402
	Non-Competitive	512	503,885	3,736,635 *
	TOTAL	571	516,595	9,407,037
1979	Competitive	100	24,903	2,234,329
	Non-Competitive	2,636	2,258,804	27,267,931 *
	TOTAL	2,736	2,283,707	29,502,260

*Includes filing fee with each "simultaneous" application and annual rent per acre for first year.

TABLE 17. Miscellaneous Oil and Gas Actions and Abandonments Approved

	Wyoming			Nebraska		
	81	82	83	81	82	83
Applications for Permit to Drill	1,334	1,418	1,099	8	5	0
Geophysical Notices of Intent	464	365	457	0	0	0
Approved Geophysical Notices of Completion	360	435	432	0	0	0
Sundry Notices	274	3,208	1,892	2	0	0

**TABLE 18. Oil and Gas Status Summary (FY 83)
(Part 1)**

Producible and Service Completions							
Land Category	Number of Holes	Active		Shut-In		Input & Disposal	Total Complete
		Oil	Gas	Oil	Gas		
Public	11,286	7,535	1,410	93	339	2,588	11,965
Acquired	71	56	1	1	0	10	72
Indian	736	515	112	6	9	131	773
TOTAL	12,093	8,106	1,527	100	348	2,729	12,810

(Part 2)

Land Category	New Holes Drilling		All Other Holes Not Plugged and Abandoned	Holes Plugged & Abandoned	Total Holes
	Active	Suspended			
Public	238	10	2,613	11,070	16,217
Acquired	0	0	27	127	225
Indian	8	2	95	467	1,308
TOTAL	246	12	2,735	11,664	17,750

TABLE 19. Agreements in Effect (FY 83)

	Land Category	Unitization		Communitization Approved	Other Approved
		Exploratory	Secondary		
Wyoming	Federal	64	333	1,129	12
Nebraska	Federal	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	Indian	1	5	16	0
Nebraska	Indian	0	0	0	0

TABLE 20. Mineral Leases in Effect on BLM Public and Acquired Lands (FY 83)

	Leases	Acreage
Oil and Gas	33,418	23,443,704
Coal	114	254,976
Sodium and Phosphate	51	75,992
Bentonite	2	320
Uranium	1	2,560

TABLE 21. Leasable Mineral Production, Value and Royalty From Public and Acquired Lands Within Wyoming

Mineral	FY	Production	Value	Royalty
Oil and Condensate (barrels)	83	70,365,923	\$1,968,236,679	\$245,226,661
	82	69,427,471	\$2,087,339,044	\$254,512,214
	81	69,090,070	2,061,435,952	235,190,031
	80	71,519,364	1,404,294,846	174,579,299
Natural Gas (MCF)	83	232,242,658	820,032,812	101,386,854
	82	212,512,199	584,643,202	72,359,411
	81	193,336,599	475,056,926	58,852,806
	80	208,032,628	345,456,248	42,390,030
Gasoline & Liquid Gas (gallons)	83	118,352,974	57,539,396	2,763,574
	82	60,952,570	37,800,717	1,916,166
	81	55,118,843	30,154,557	1,563,176
	80	63,579,176	28,368,092	1,379,764
Coal (tons)*	82	63,612,335	788,411,390	21,331,355
	81	59,576,163	580,670,187	17,289,702
	80	33,433,532	297,092,692	8,700,686
	79	30,120,589	252,229,361	7,279,673
Sulfur (tons)*	82	2,264,784	461,590	18,563
	81	353,111	638,032	23,075
	80	513,714	505,903	17,660
	79	292,367	302,463	10,614
Phosphate (tons)* [There currently are phosphate leases, however, there is no production on them at this time.]	82	0	0	0
	81	0	0	0
	80	0	0	0
	79	0	0	0
Sodium (tons)*	82	1,874,812	4,798,182	238,949
	81	2,100,300	152,405,721	7,631,760
	80	1,895,157	130,401,322	6,469,595
	79	2,965,640	179,053,194	8,902,661
TOTAL	82	Not Applicable	\$3,414,305,937	\$352,607,381
	81	Not Applicable	3,239,691,188	\$320,045,848
	80	Not Applicable	2,213,773,044	233,640,905
	79	Not Applicable	1,511,588,149	151,334,808

*From Minerals Management Service's 1982 Report on Receipts. Fiscal Year 1983 data unavailable at press time.

TABLE 22. Miscellaneous Coal Action and Statistics

	Wyoming	Nebraska
Coal Leases	113	0
Public Acreage	250,699	0
Acquired Acreage	240	0
Indian Acreage	0	0
Producing Leases	24	0
Active Leases	34	0
Coal Mines*	40	0
Tracts Sold**	6	0
Tons	1.2 billion	0

*Forty-five percent of the top 40 mines in the United States are located in Wyoming.

**Wyoming's coal industry has progressed into one of the leading producers in the nation. Six tracts of federal land containing an estimated 1.2 billion tons of coal were sold in the state of Wyoming in the two largest coal lease sales in the history of the United States in April and October of 1982.

TABLE 23. Grazing Summary (Grazing Fee Year 1983*)

District	Number of Operators	Total Authorized Active Use In AUMs			Total Active Preference In AUMs**
		Cattle	Sheep	Horses	
Worland	467	229,331	56,498	3,341	337,288
Rawlins	581	512,261	151,565	4,460	775,673
Rock Springs	489	275,251	118,602	3,244	553,929
Casper	1,247	255,623	84,550	265	346,721
TOTAL	2,784	1,272,466	411,215	11,310	2,013,611

*Grazing fee year runs March 1 through February 28.

**Total number of animal unit months of livestock grazing that could be allowed on the public lands.

TABLE 24. Allotment Management Plans (FY 83)

District	Number of Plans	BLM Acreage
Worland	34	629,632
Rawlins	27	982,049
Rock Springs	46	2,863,400
Casper	3	26,859
TOTAL	110	4,501,940

TABLE 25. Range Improvements

Type of Investment	Completed Fy 83
Vegetation Manipulation* (acres)	545
Fences (miles)	45
Reservoirs	25
Springs	9
Wells	28

*Sagebrush burning to increase production of grass for both stabilization and forage.

TABLE 26. Wyoming Wild Horse Inventory by BLM District

District	80	81	82	83
Rawlins	3,442	3,932	4,318	4,549
Rock Springs	6,068	5,470	4,638	4,111
Worland	658	708	828	1,025
Casper	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	10,168	10,110	9,784	9,685

TABLE 27. Wyoming Wild Horse Removal and Adoption

District	Gathered*			Adopted**		
	1981	1982	1983	1981	1982	1983
Worland	—	27	—	—	—	—
Rawlins	474	292	492	—	—	—
Rock Springs	2,385	2,330	1,234	2,271	2,076	1,533
Casper	22	—	—	—	—	—
Other States	247	—	13	—	—	—
TOTAL	*3,128	*2,649	*1,739	2,271	2,076	1,533

*Total includes privately owned animals gathered.

**Includes animals adopted through satellite operations in other states.

TABLE 28. Estimated Area And Producing Capacity of Forest

District	Woodland Acres	Commercial Acres*	Total Acres	Commercial Standing Volume MBF**	Annual Harvest In MBF***
Worland	33,000	31,000	64,000	128,000	900
Rawlins	53,000	50,000	103,000	245,000	2,100
Rock Springs	64,000	65,000	129,000	385,000	2,500
Casper	61,000	64,000	125,000	210,000	1,200
TOTAL	211,000	210,000	421,000	968,000	6,700

* Forest land capable of producing 20 cubic feet of wood fiber an acre a year.

** "MBF" stands for thousand board feet of growing stock.

*** Harvested annually on a sustained yield basis in accordance with multiple-use requirements.

TABLE 29. Timber Products and Vegetative Disposals (FY)

	Saw Timber Volume (MBF)*	Fuel Wood Volume (cords)	Post/Poles Volume (MBF*)	Christmas Trees Volume (number)
84 (est.)	9,000	9,000	200	3,000
83	7,717	8,846	172	3,005
82	6,147	8,020	439	2,844
81	5,792	7,350	210	2,437
80	3,423	8,220	275	3,427

*MBF: thousand board feet.

TABLE 30. Forest Development

	Tree Planting Acres	Precommercial Thinning Acres	Site Improvement Acres	Seeding Acres
84 (est.)	85	0	360	50
83	197	200	462	15
82	251	201	347	20
81	246	72	460	10

TABLE 31. Big Game Population Using Public Lands (FY 83 estimate)

District	White-Tail Deer	Mule Deer	Antelope	Elk	Moose	Bighorn Sheep	Black Bear
Worland	600	30,000	6,000	8,000	100	50	200
Rawlins	530	77,800	87,000	11,000	150	1,100	75
Rock Springs	30	51,500	35,500	8,830	2,402	—	165
Casper	4,988	18,209	23,327	1,943	—	5	20
TOTAL	6,148	177,509	151,827	29,773	2,652	1,155	460
STATEWIDE*	51,500	314,200	217,500	64,734	7,627	3,815	2,100

*Based on Wyoming Game & Fish Department estimates covering total state big-game populations.

TABLE 32. Fisheries Habitat By District

District	Stream Miles	Pond, Lake, Reservoir Surface Acres
Worland	375	5,500
Rawlins	260	16,000
Rock Springs	700	14,600
Casper	92	2,536
TOTAL	1,427	38,636

TABLE 33. Wildlife Habitat Management Plan (HMP) Statistics (FY 83)

District	HMPs Developed	HMPs Implemented	Terrestrial Acres (000 acres)	Aquatic Surface Acres	Stream Miles
Worland	2	2	13	2,500	0
Rawlins	9	9	1,660	40	51
Rock Springs	3	3	1,044	0	247
Casper	2	2	59	500	15
TOTAL	16	16	2,775	3,040	313

TABLE 34. Estimated Annual Recreation Visits to Public Lands (FY 83)

Type of Use	Developed Sites	Undeveloped Sites	Other Areas	Total
Winter Sports	470	8,400	46,600	55,470
Water Sports	14,800	32,400	9,000	56,200
Fishing	190,000	209,000	152,000	551,000
Camping	66,500	114,000	24,000	204,500
Hunting	17,100	115,500	387,400	520,000
Picnicking	241,100	280,000	27,600	548,700
Sightseeing	382,300	10,500,000	27,500,000	38,380,000
TOTAL	912,270	11,259,300	28,146,600	40,315,870

NOTE: 1983 saw a continued decline in economic conditions in major parts of Wyoming with resultant outmigration. Overall recreation use on public lands declined an estimated 5% from 1982 levels. However, hunting increased an estimated 7% in 1983.

TABLE 35. Wyoming Recreation Statistics (FY 83)

Developed Campgrounds	National Recreation Trails		ACECs		ORV Designations		
	Number of Trails	Miles of Trails	Areas	Acres	Acres Open	Acres Closed	Acres Limited
35	3	709	14	177,062	1,249,246	24,457	7,208,947

TABLE 36. Wyoming Wilderness Review

Wilderness Study Areas		WSA's Studied Preliminarily Suitable		Nonsuitable		Studies Reported*		
No.	Acres	No.	Acres	No.	Acres	Study Name	No. WSA's	Date Reported
35	542,046	3	75,222	12	243,706	Rock Springs District	13	04/26/84
						Scab Creek**	1	04/15/81

*The study is "reported" when the preliminary final environmental impact statement is forwarded to the BLM Director in Washington. This completes the State BLM's responsibility in the study process. At this point the study comes under the responsibility of the BLM Washington Office and the Department of the Interior. The ultimate decision on each study will be made by the Congress.

**The Scab Creek study area is an "Instant Study Area" which was a former primitive area and is in addition to the 35 WSA's.

TABLE 37. Cadastral Survey Accomplishments* on Public Lands

	Miles of Survey 83	Monuments
Accomplished FY 83	844	1,225
Acceptable surveys accomplished to date	171,755	355,061
Balance remaining to be done	192,835	394,061

*Mile and monument figures have been used in recent years as units for measuring workload and accomplishment. Areas are much less descriptive of actual accomplishments. For example, 640 acres would be reported whether only the exterior boundaries of a section were surveyed or the section was subdivided into 40-acre tracts.

TABLE 38. BLM Road System* (FY 83)

District	Total Miles of Road in Transportation Plan	Miles of Road on BLM Lands	Private Miles	Easements Acquired		Miles Maintained**
				Number	Miles	
Worland	1,419	950	204	72	74	237
Rawlins	2,485	1,887	504	100	112	371
Rock Springs	1,351	1,042	205	65	55	318
Casper	1,963	705	1,219	55	40	46
TOTAL	*7,218	4,584	2,132	292	281	972

*Includes some primary, secondary and county roads because BLM is required to tie into federal or state road systems.

**BLM roads are normally maintained under a three-year cycle or as needed.

TABLE 39. Fire Management (CY 83)

Total Fires	Man-Casued	Lightning Caused	Acreage Burned	Prescribed Burns	
				Number	Acreage Burned
82	44	38	2,077	4	1,920

District and Resource Area Offices

Wyoming State Office

P.O. Box 1828
2515 Warren Avenue
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001
Phone 772-2326
FTS 328-2326

State Director

Hillary A. Oden
772-2326

Associate State Director

Paul Leonard
772-2326

Special Assistant to the State Director

Kai Peterson
772-2050

Office of Public Affairs
Pat Korp, Chief
772-2111

Division of Mineral Resources
Dwayne Hull, DSD
772-2293

Division of Lands and Renewable Resources
L. Christian Vosler, DSD
772-2425

Division of Operations
Nyles Humphrey, DSD
772-2455

Division of Administration
Jack Belmain, DSD
772-2354

Onshore Records Office
P.O. Box 2373
100 E. B St.
Casper, WY 82601

District Offices

Worland District

Chet Conard
P.O. Box 119
1700 Robertson Avenue
Worland, WY 82401
Phone 347-6151

Grass Creek Resource Area
Vacant

Washakie Resource Area
Roger D. Inman

Cody Resource Area
Tom Enright
P.O. Box 518
1417 Stampede Avenue
Cody, WY 82414
Phone 587-2216

Rawlins District

David Walter
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1300 3rd Street
Rawlins, WY 82301
Phone 324-7171
FTS 328-3011

Divide Resource Area
Bud Holbrook

Medicine Bow Resource Area
Floyd Ewing

Lander Resource Area
Jack Kelly
P.O. Box 589
Lander, WY 82520
Phone 332-7822

Rock Springs District

Don Sweep
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U.S. Highway 191 N.
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Phone 382-5350
FTS 328-6011

Big Sandy Resource Area
Clinton Hanson
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Rock Springs, WY 82902
Phone 362-8110

Salt Wells Resource Area
Robert Bierer
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Gateway Bldg., 79 Winston Dr.
Rock Springs, WY 82902
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Pinedale Resource Area
Delon Potter
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Pinedale, WY 82941
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Kemmerer Resource Area
Ron Wenker
P.O. Box 632
Kemmerer, WY 83101
Phone 877-3933

Casper District

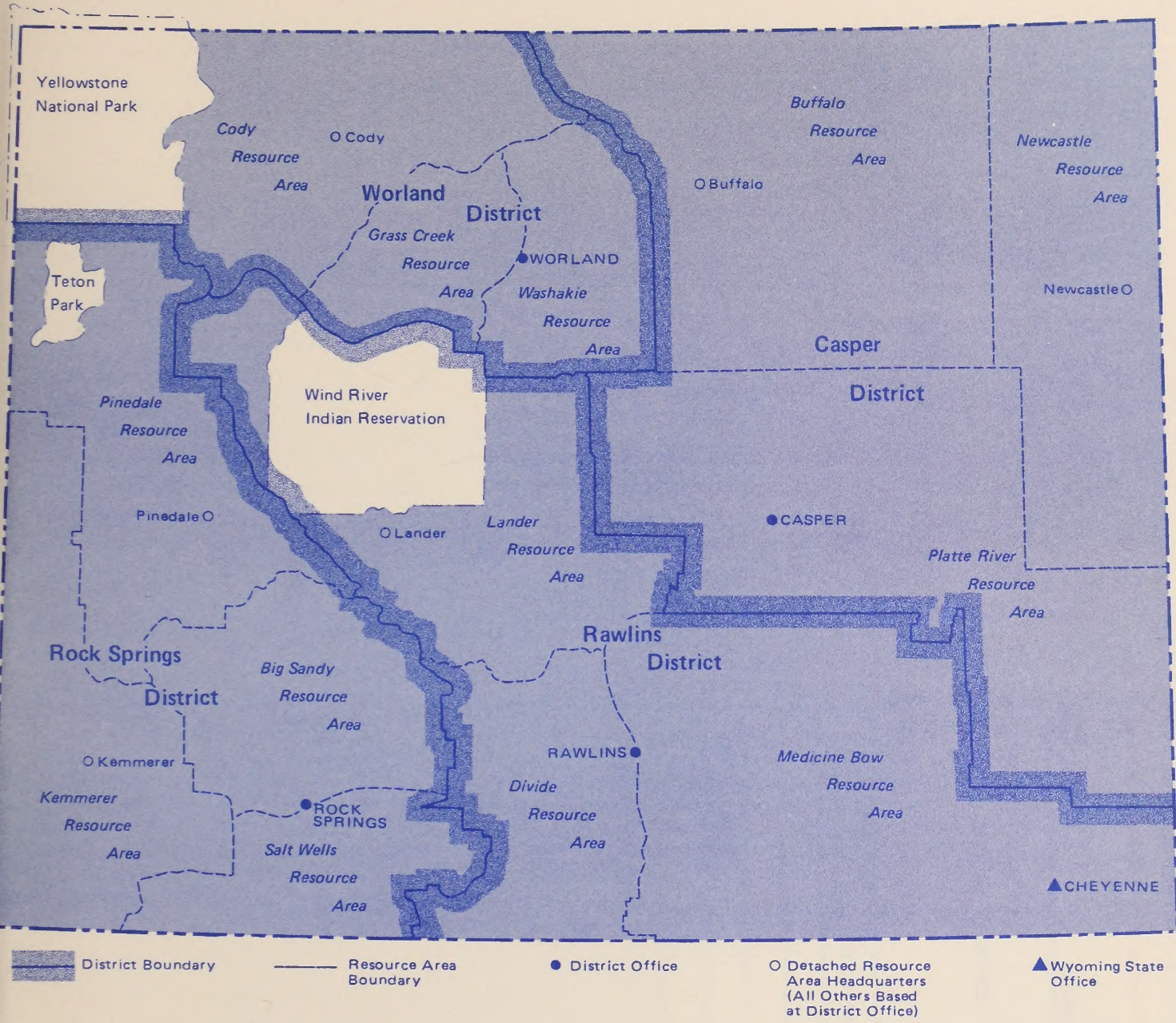
James W. Monroe
951 Rancho Road
Casper, WY 82601
Phone 261-5101
FTS 328-5101

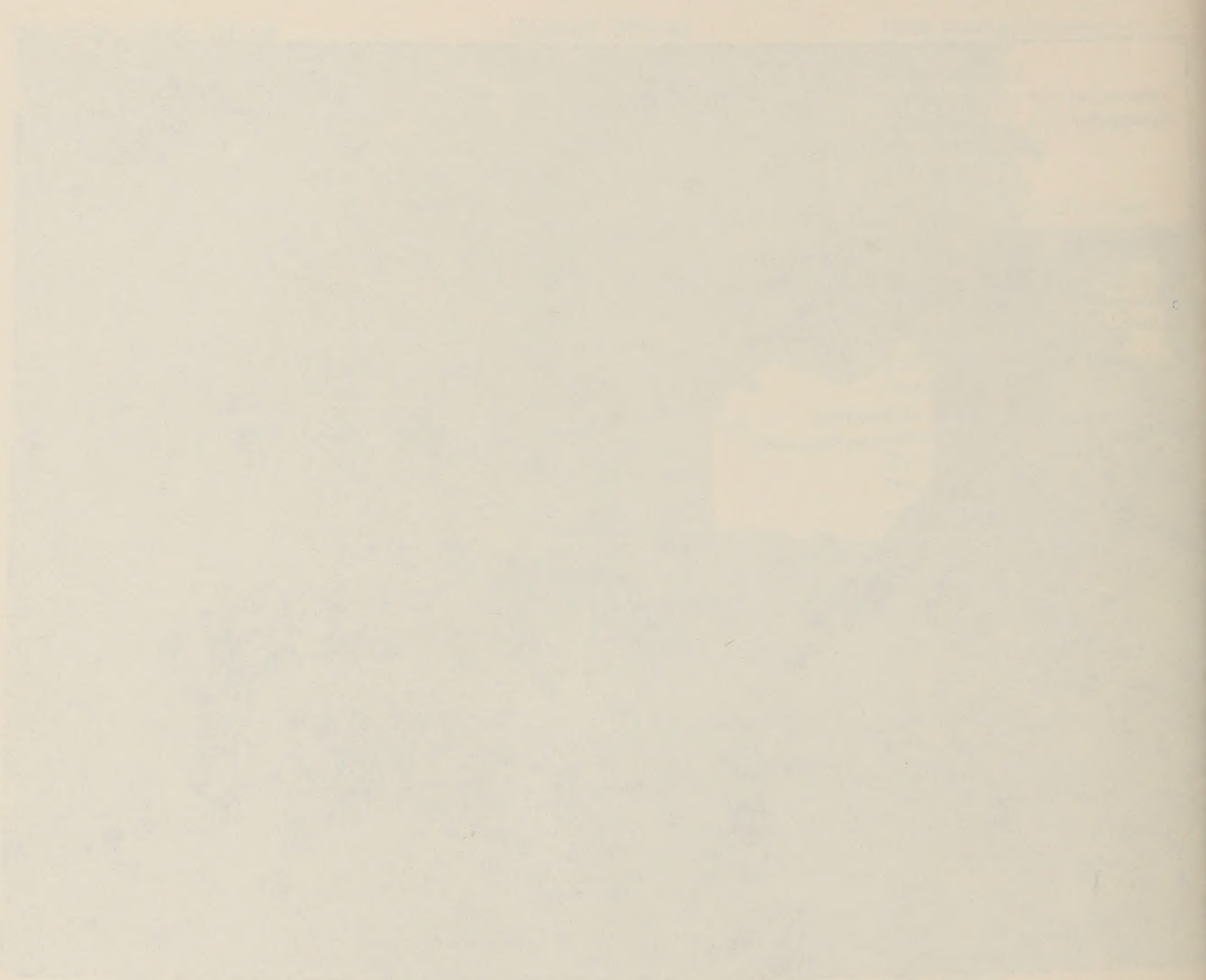
Platte River Resource Area
Jim Melton

Buffalo Resource Area
Glenn Bessinger
300 Spruce Street
Buffalo, WY 82834
Phone 684-5586

Newcastle Resource Area
Bill Daniels
Highway 16 Bypass
Newcastle, WY 82701
Phone 746-4453

District and Resource Area Boundaries





1. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, for the year ending June 30, 1984.

2. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, for the year ending June 30, 1984.

3. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, for the year ending June 30, 1984.

4. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, for the year ending June 30, 1984.

5. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, for the year ending June 30, 1984.

Form 1279-3
(June 1984)

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